





## Intimation.

Powell's

## Furnishing Department

AT

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.  
(FIRST FLOOR)

UPHOLSTERED CHESTERFIELDS, SETTEES, FIXED OR DROP ENDS, STUFF-OVER EASY CHAIRS in a variety of styles,

IN STOCK

ready for covering in any tapestry which may be chosen, or in loose washing covers.

BEDROOM

FURNITURE

A Quantity of full Suites always ready for delivery in various finishes.

BEDROOM CHAIRS, TABLES.

AND LOUNGES "EN SUITE"

BEDSTEADS, WIRE MATTRESSES, HAIR AND FIBRE MATTRESSES, UPHOLSTERED BOX-SPRINGS AND

BED LINEN

Every Description.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1910.

## Notice of Firm.

## CHARGEURS REUNIS.

BY Mutual Agreement between the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes and the Compagnie des Chargeurs Réunis, the HONGKONG AGENCY of the CHARGEURS REUNIS will, from the 1st January, 1910, be transferred to Messrs. P. A. LAPICQUE &amp; CO. (Queen's Building No. 4).

## CHARGEURS REUNIS,

P. A. LAPICQUE &amp; CO., Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1909. [876]

## Consignees.

## "BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## STEAMSHIP "DACRE CASTLE."

## FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th prox, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DOPWELL &amp; CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1910. [193]

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship.

"PRINZESS ALICE," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th of March will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th of March, at 9 A.M.

All claims must reach me before the 6th of March, 1910, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS &amp; CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1910. [17]

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Company's Steamship.

"HAKATA MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Coke, Scrap Iron, or other similar natural goods are to be taken immediate delivery ex ship; otherwise they will be landed into the same Company's Godowns at owner's risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd March will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1910. [15]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## S.S. "BENGLOE,"

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO,

LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd prox, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th prox, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th prox, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1910. [166]

## A JOURNEY IN YUNNAN.

## BRITISH OFFICIAL TRAVELS THROUGH OPIUM DISTRICT.

In the recently issued Parliamentary paper on opium in China, there is a report of a journey into the opium districts of South-West Yunnan by Mr. C. A. W. Rose, acting British Consul at Tengyueh, who says: "On April 22, 1909, I left Tengyueh to make a flying tour round the districts. In the neighbourhood of Tengyueh, the territory under the jurisdiction of the I-Hsi Tzai, is estimated to produce 45 per cent. of the total opium crop of the province of Yunnan. The routes taken by myself and two Chinese assistants passed through the tracts which in the past have proved most favourable to the growth of the poppy. Leaving Tengyueh in a due easterly direction, I followed the main road for three days, then branched off on to a bridle path leading south-east in the direction of Shuang-fu; thence I turned north and reached Tai-fu by way of Meng-hua-Tieh, returning to my post through Yung-chang-fu.

## OPIUM CENTRES.

In dealing with the production of opium this circuit may be divided into two distinct spheres, the first comprising the districts under the direct control of the Chinese territorial officials, the second consisting of the frontier regions under the rule of the Shan Sawbwas, including the fertile, low-lying valleys, and the Kachin hills, for which the Sawbwas are nominally responsible.

It was generally admitted that the Shan valleys were still under opium crops this season, and I therefore decided to send a Chinese assistant to get any possible information in this direction, whilst proceeding myself to the east of the circuit, where the Tzai claimed that the preventive work had been successfully carried out. My route was chosen through the greatest producing areas of the district and timed just before the opium harvest.

Speaking generally, the work of prevention inaugurated by his Excellency Hsi Liang, governor-general at Yunnan-fu, has been carried out in the Chinese sphere with vigour and success.

It was naturally impossible to penetrate into the remoter regions during the short period at my disposal, but, by careful inquiry

and by watching the local markets for the drug, it has been possible to gain a fair estimate of the conditions of the present season. From the high passes of these districts can be obtained a broad view of the surrounding country, and the unmistakable colour of the poppy crops may be detected from a considerable distance when they exist to any extent. In the course of my journey, however, I did not see a single head of poppy, and the only evidence of cultivation was in the straggling flowers, which were freely scattered over the fields and were evidently the few survivors after the crops had been uprooted by order of the officials.

## SUBSTITUTES FOR THE OPIUM CROPS.

If, the higher provincial authorities continue their crusade against the poppy harvest, it becomes an urgent necessity to find some substitute which will profitably replace the winter crops of south-west Yunnan. Numerous plantations of mulberry trees have been made, and silkworm eggs have been sent from

Ipoh, Perak, Federated Malay States. Applican must be able to write shorthand, be steady, young and single. Apply, stating salary expected and qualification, to

Mr. Carruthers stated that while travelling

across the desert he and his guide never saw

any signs of human beings for six days, but

the region was crossed, and recrossed at

certain seasons by a large number of Bedouin

bait, evidently from the well-defined tracks that

marked the desert.

As an instance of the immensity of the land,

and the ease with which one could lose one's

self, he mentioned that he had to travel a

whole day's journey without in the least know-

ing where he was until the guide could pick up

his bearings.

## STAND AND DELIVER.

While watering the camels at a well the speaker and his companion were called upon to "Stand and deliver!" by four Bedouin.

He was on the point of firing when the guide

recognized his own tribesmen, whom the next

minute he (the guide) was kissing. Had Mr.

Carruthers not had a man of that tribe with

him there would have been a fight, and he

would probably have lost his camels and been

left stranded in the desert.

An ominous number of graves dotted the

ground around the well, showing where others

had been less fortunate. He eventually reached

Teima, and remained there for five days on

friendly terms with the inhabitants.

Daily warnings from the governor to quit.

Finally, the governor's attitude became very

threatening, and the speaker escaped by night.

The chief sight in Teima was the great

well-pit, which was of such a size and had

such a great flow of water that 90 camels

could draw water at once. As a result of his

capture by a raiding party, Mr. Carruthers

made an interesting discovery.

## DECAYED TRADE ROUTES.

"The well," he said, "called Bayer, where

the robbers were encamped, is situated in the

upper part of Wadi Bayers, some 55 miles east-

northeast of the oasis of Maan. Now, this is

on the line of the supposed ancient trade route

between Egypt and Bursa, and, as a proof of such

a route having existed, I found at this very well

the ruined remains of a large khan, or caravan-

serai. Such a building as this, far away out

in the sterile desert, must denote an ancient

prosperity which has long disappeared.

With the decay of Babylon and the desecra-

tion of Northern Arabia, the trade routes

naturally fell into disuse. Even the great

trade centre of Petra is deserted, and Gerra,

the terminus on the Persian Gulf, is nothing

but a name. Small wonder, then, that the

wayside stations have fallen into oblivion."

## CONCLUSIONS.

In conclusion, it impressed me in travelling

through the country, that the governor-general

undertook a difficult and dangerous task when

he resolved to rid Yunnan of opium; in two

years, instead of effecting a gradual reduction,

which would have given opportunities to the

farmers gradually to replace their crops and

possibly to meet some new demand. One can

sympathise with him in the contention that ten

years is a long period involving many changes,

and that half measures effect nothing in China;

but, whilst he has achieved a great success

in ridding large areas of the poppy, he has

aroused a bitter opposition to the anti-opium

measures, and has reduced the west of the

province to a state of poverty which must

have a marked effect on the trade of the

next few years. Opium is the only product of the country for which there is at present

any considerable outside market, and without

opium there is no influx of silver, and

on which the people depend for their clothes.

Thousands of farmers have been suddenly

deprived of their main winter's crop, and the

fact we have escaped serious trouble bears the

highest tribute to the law-abiding qualities of

the people of Yunnan. On other points struck

## Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE  
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.Watson's  
HYGIENOL,  
AND  
BUBONIC PLAGUE!

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL  
DISINFECTANT AND  
GERMICIDE

Price per Pint ..... 50 cents  
" " Gallon ..... \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY  
and  
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1910.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1910.

## POOR LAW BLUNDERRING.

Some extraordinary stories of pauperism in England seventy years ago, which have been unearthed by Prof. Smart, are given in a volume of the memoranda submitted to the recent Poor Law Commission by individual members, which was issued last month. Prof. Smart's review of the report of the Poor Law Commission of 1832 provides some of the most interesting. One form of outlet to the able-bodied, he says, took the form of exemption from rates. This led to great speculation in building small tenements of the worst type which yielded the owner a rent heightened by the exemption. In a great number of cases the parish pauper's rent was paid out of the parish fund. Paupers thus became a very desirable class of tenants! For instance, one person obtained 10 cottages from a landlord at a yearly rental of £18, and let them separately for £50—mostly to paupers. Another astonishing kind of relief described as "relief without labour," says Prof. Smart, acted as a "bounty on idleness and crime." When this type of relief was granted the applicants were merely required to give up a portion of their time during which they were expected to remain in a gravel-pit or some other enclosure; or they were directed to sit at a certain spot and do nothing! In other districts there was a system of "make up" allowances, by which the labourers' wages were supplemented by Poor-law relief. At Old Swindon, for instance, "allowances of the family were 25s. a week!" Under the "roundsman" system of relief the parish sold pauper labour to the occupiers of property at a certain low price, and made up the difference between that sum and the scale allowance. Sometimes the pauper labour was sold to the farmers at auction, and a Northamptonshire case is quoted in which "a lot of ten men were knocked down to one of the farmers for five shillings!" In another astonishing instance it is recorded that in 1821, the overseers had been in the habit of sharing out the pauper labourers amongst the farmers (including themselves), and of paying for the work done by them wholly out of the poor rates. Evidently they had no John Bull in those days to keep an eye on

the administration of the poor law. One result of all this is shown in another clause in the report of the 1832 Commission: At Bursash, in East Sussex, the surplus labourers were put up to auction and hired as low as 2d. and 3d. per day, the rest of their maintenance being made up by the parish. The consequence was that the farmers turned off their regular hands in order to hire by auction, when they wanted them. "Parish employment" was another form of relief in those days. The "work" provided was generally on the roads, with the idea of inducing and enabling the paupers to find work for themselves. In many places, adds Prof. Smart, while the labour exacted was trifling, the parish pay equalled or exceeded the average wage of the other densely populated cities of the Two Kwang. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that the vermillion makers of Kwangtung and Kwangal who had already felt the brunt of officialdom should seek to transfer their businesses to the new Colony when the opportunity offered and they were assured of that liberty of trade which was part and parcel of all who claimed allegiance to the British Flag.

To the residents of Hongkong in general it is not commonly known that this Colony now ranks as one of the biggest producers—if not the biggest—of vermillion. The manufacture of this pigment is amongst the foremost of the Colony's industries, although owing to the scattered nature of its factories, the ordinary observer would be slow to suspect as much. "You must have your 12s. a week or your 10s. a week, whether you work or not; I would not be such a fool as to work," etc., and, under these circumstances, they did anything but work. A general expression of opinion was that, whatever their personal character might be, two years on the roads ruined the best of them.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SIXTY-FOUR Chinese were banished from Singapore during January.

The gold exported from the F.M.S. during January amounted to 2,377 ounces.

DURING January Kinn. Estates produced 2,032 lbs and Sengat Estate 4,890 of rubber.

A MAN was awarded six months' hard labour at the Magistracy this morning for returning from banishment.

COLONEL C. J. Long, Royal Artillery, of Colenso fame, has been selected for the reward for distinguished and meritorious service.

MR. YI HOAN-YOKO, the Korean Premier, who was recently attacked, and stabbed in Seoul, was able to leave the hospital on the 14th instant.

A STRITS Settlements, Sungai Ujong stamp, first issue, over-printed with crescent, star, and S.U. in oval, c. 2 brown, issued has fetched £3 in London.

THE rubber exports during January were as follows:—Pékar 1,30,961 lbs; Selangor 525,814 lbs; and Negri Sembilan 111,968 lbs, making a total of 768,743 lbs. at against 345,593 lbs.

TWO coolies were given three and four weeks' hard labour, respectively, with six hours' stocks thrown in, at the Magistracy this morning for returning a quantity of sugar from the Kowloon Godowns.

THE man C. J. Merchant, described as a money-changer, who was charged the other day, at the instance of A. E. Caspary, his former partner, with falsifying a receipt, was this morning discharged by Mr. E. R. Halifax, First Police Magistrate. Mr. M. R. Harris prosecuted, and Mr. Elton Potter, instructed by Mr. Wilson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, defended.

A PEASANT named Novotui recently walked into the State Bank at Prague and presumptuously demanded the saving he had put in a week before. When the money was paid out, he counted it carefully, and then handed it back with the explanation that he only wanted to see if it was still there. Novotui was never a really tacit man.

A Los Angeles despatch of 22nd ult. says:—A mixed quartette of babies—two boys and two girls—arrived last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Wilson in this city, making twelve children born to this couple in nine years. The Wilsons were married in Chicago twenty-five years ago. After their first child was born there was an interval of sixteen years. Then two girls arrived, followed two years later by triplets. Four years ago another set of triplets made their appearance. Only seven of the children are living, including the four ushered into the world last night.

A COMPLETE change of programme will be given at the Salom-Cinema Theatre to-night. The show continues to draw good houses in spite of the inclement weather. The artists—Miss Ada King, Ruby Crystal and Mr. Carl Waller, the well-known comedian—appear with new songs and dances. To-morrow and Sunday afternoon matinee performances will be given, when children will be admitted half price. The public will be pleased to know that the management have secured a re-engagement of Miss Doris MacAuley. She leaves Manila for Hongkong in a few days' time and will probably appear at the Salom next week.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

A. Koehn Esq. ..... 25  
A. M. Essabhooy Esq. ..... 25  
Gilman & Co. ..... 25  
Jebson & Co. ..... 25  
Holland China Trading Co. ..... 25  
Java China Japan Lijn ..... 25  
Tal Shing Paper Manufactury Co. ..... 25  
Fairall & Co. ..... 25  
Gibb Livingston & Co. ..... 25  
Listead & Davies ..... 25  
Johnson, Stokes & Master ..... 25  
Leigh & Orange ..... 25  
A Friend ..... 10  
J. W. C. Doone Esq. ..... 10

## INDUSTRIES OF HONGKONG.

THEIR RISE AND DEVELOPMENT.  
(Specially Written for the "Hongkong Telegraph")

X.

## THE VERMILION FACTORIES.

It is a curious fact that ever since Hongkong was established as a British Colony, the industry of vermillion making has made a home for itself on the island. The reason for this is perhaps not far to seek, for the fact is notorious that any prosperous industry such as this has to suffer heavy penalties in the direction of tax when carried on in Canton or in any of the other densely populated cities of the Two Kwang. It was not to be wondered at, therefore, that the vermillion makers of Kwangtung and Kwangal who had already felt the brunt of officialdom should

seek to transfer their businesses to the new Colony when the opportunity offered and they were assured of that liberty of trade which was part and parcel of all who claimed allegiance to the British Flag.

To the residents of Hongkong in general it is not commonly known that this Colony now ranks as one of the biggest producers—if not the biggest—of vermillion. The manufacture of this pigment is amongst the foremost of the Colony's industries, although owing to the scattered nature of its factories, the ordinary observer would be slow to suspect as much.

As a matter of fact, there are some hundred or so of vermillion making places to be found on the island of Hongkong and its hinterland of Kowloon, especially in the Yaumati district, and these absorb to a great extent the heavy imports that are annually taken from the famous Broken Hill Mines in Australia.

Before being sent up to Hongkong, the mercury-bearing ore is crushed and powdered and it is therefore in a position to compete as regards preparedness with the similar products that China itself and Japan can offer. Hongkong may be said to have only one competitor in the production of vermillion and that is Holland, where, however, the process of manufacture is entirely different.

Vermilion is a brilliant scarlet pigment composed of the sulphide of mercury. To a small extent it is obtained direct from pure and bright-coloured portions of the native ore cinabar; but it is chiefly an artificial preparation. The process of manufacture consists in making an intimate mixture of mercury with about one-sixth of its weight in sulphur, and these, under the influence of a gentle heat, combine to form a black sulphide of mercury called "athrop's mineral." In successive portions, pieces of this composition are thrown into tellurite pots, the lower parts of which are kept at a red heat and the mass sublimed, depositing a coating of artificial cinabar on the iron covers and over the upper parts of the pots themselves. At the end of the subliming process the pots are broken; the deposit of artificial cinabar is scraped off, ground in a mill, levigated, and when dry it is ready for use as vermillion. The pigment is also prepared by the "wet method" and it is said that Chinese vermillion owes its superiority to being prepared in this way. In addition to its brilliance, vermillion is a pigment of great intensity and durability, remaining unaffected by acid fumes. Being costly, it is much subject to adulteration but fraudulent additions may easily be detected by chemical tests, volatilisation in the case of pure vermillion leaving no residue.

The artificial preparation of vermillion is highly valued as the most brilliant, stable, and innocuous of all mineral red pigments. Vermilion is produced from black sulphide of mercury in two ways, first by sublimation, and second by treatment in an alkaline solution. Two parts of mercury are mixed with 38 parts flowers of sulphur, and the mixture is digested with constant agitation in a potash solution until the preparation has come up to its maximum of fire and brilliance, which takes a good many hours.

The Chinese employ only the wet treatment in making vermillion, and there is no doubt that Chinese vermillion as exported from Hongkong is more highly valued than any that emanates from the Continent of Europe. To the unaccustomed eye, the methods of preparation followed by the Hongkong manufacturers might appear crude and primitive, but as it happens the Chinese were making artificial cinabar long before Europe had become a civilised country; and to this day there are trade secrets in the vermillion industry which no European yet has been able to fathom.

Even if one can penetrate the recesses of a Chinese vermillion factory in Mongkok or Shaukiwan, one will still be left reflecting that there is something in the manufacture which has been left unexplained.

In Holland the preparation is almost wholly done by machinery, whereas here in Hongkong, everything is accomplished by manual labour. Some of the granite mill-stones between which the pulverised ore is ground to the fineness of flour might almost be described as pre-historic. There is one man to each mill and his is a strenuous task. As the mixture is ground, the liquid solution that accompanies the process is constantly added to and the precipitate comes out of the drying copper a pure red colour.

Perhaps it is owing to the value of the product that the Chinese are as secretive regarding their methods of manufacture, but one ceases to wonder about the care they exercise when one witnesses the extreme exactitude that is observed at the finished material, is weighed out in minute scales and packed up into microscopic parcels, ready for export, outvalling all the vermillions, which the best brains of European chemistry can produce.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which recently sold six of its older steamers, has now disposed of four others, which have been bought by Mr. Harada, Jujiro, of Osaka. The steamers now sold are the *Yoshimaru*, *Nisshin-maru*, *Kogyo-maru*, and *Kyūshū-maru*.

## A SOLICITOR'S HUMOUR.

## AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Gomperts, Justice of the Peace, and Berbinger brought an action against C. Rico to recover the sum of \$292 for goods sold and delivered, Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. P. W. Goldring represented the defendant.

Mr. Stephens—The claim is for goods sold and delivered. The defendant has not chosen to take notice of repeated applications by the plaintiff. My friend, I understand, wants an adjournment.

His Lordship—The usual practice is to adjourn the case for one week. If your Lordship thinks that I have nothing more to say, if my friend is not prepared to go on, I will go on.

His Lordship—But the case must be adjourned? As far as I can make out, it will be added to the bill (Laughter).

Mr. Goldring—In justice to my client, I may say it was impossible for him to appear.

Mr. Stephens—He came for the Races right enough and had to be served on board the boat (Laughter).

The case was adjourned for a week.

## RUBBER IN TROPICAL ASIA.

Mr. John C. Willis, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Ceylon, has an interesting account of the early stages of Asiatic rubber-growing in a recent issue of the India Rubber World.

The history of rubber culture in tropical Asia, he says, dates from 1875, when the authorities at Kew succeeded in convincing the Government of India that there were indications of a shortage in rubber supply, as there had been in regard to cinchona about 15 years earlier, and that it would be wise to get the rubber plants of South America established elsewhere. An expedition was sent, at the expense of the Indian Government, to the valley of the Amazon, and succeeded in collecting, among other things, seed of the so-called Para rubber, *Hevea brasiliensis*. These were grown at Kew, and in 1876 the young plants resulting were sent to the East in Wardian cases in charge of a special gardener. The bulk of the plants came to Ceylon, it having been decided that India had no botanic garden in a suitable climate but a few went to Singapore and elsewhere.

A special branch botanic garden was opened in Ceylon, at Horanagoda, near Colombo, to receive the rubber trees, and 50 were planted there, the remaining 20 being planted at the chief garden of Peradeniya near Kandy, at an elevation of 1,000 feet above the sea, which has on the whole shown itself to be rather too great a height for rapid growth. About 1881 and 1882 the plants began to flower, and a few seeds (and cuttings) were distributed, at first to other botanic gardens, and then to planters in the island who had expressed willingness to try the new cultivation. It is from these seeds or cuttings that the few old trees on such estates as Culoden in Ceylon have sprung.

As an indication of how rapidly the new industry is growing the figures of export from Ceylon may be quoted:

1901	66 cwt.
1902	189 "
1903	389 "
1904	676 "
1905	1,401 "
1906	3,705 "
1907	7,693 "

MALAYA BETTER THAN CEYLON.

To turn now to other countries in the east, the one which has shown itself to be on the whole the most favourable of all is the Federated Malay States, a British protectorate lying north of Singapore. The growth of rubber there has been decidedly better than in Ceylon and at the same time coffee, the only other planting industry of importance, has been lately in a very unprosperous condition. The country, unlike Ceylon or Java, has vast areas of undeveloped forest land which is, of all others, the best suited for rubber. Under these favourable circumstances the industry has progressed very rapidly and the Malay States are, by far the largest exporting country. Not only so, but capital has been more readily forthcoming for rubber enterprise.

Malaya is handicapped like Ceylon by very large existing industries, which take up most of the available land, but on the other hand has a great advantage in unlimited and very cheap labour, while the trees grow very well indeed, and there are no wanting indications that Java will some day be an important producer of rubber.

SUMATRA and BORNEO are also being taken up as rubber countries, especially the former and other far eastern islands will probably be employed sooner or later.

## PLANTING IN INDIA.

To turn to India, experiments with Havea in the north have failed, but a considerable area is now planted with this tree in the southern part of the Madras presidency. Growth is apparently slower than in Ceylon, but there are great advantages in unlimited and very cheap labour.

At the time of this writing, it is probable that about 400,000 acres in tropical Asia are planted with *Hevea brasiliensis*. This means, in the course of the next seven or eight years, a production of about 40,000 to 50,000 tons of clean rubber, or a good deal more than half of the world's present total production. Add to this the fact that during the present boom rubber companies are being floated almost daily, that tropical America and Africa have a fair amount of rubber planted, that it is improbable that the wild rubber of South America will be driven off the market for a long time to come, and that there are also considerable areas planted in other kinds of rubber, and it is evident that it will not be very many years before rubber is cheap and new uses for it may begin to arise freely.

## THE MONEY-LENDER AGAIN.

## RICH AT \$35 A MONTH.

Before Mr. Justice Gomperts, Justice of the Peace, and Berbinger brought an action against C. Rico to recover the sum of \$292 for goods sold and delivered, Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. P. W. Goldring represented the defendant.

Mr. Stephens—The claim is for goods sold and delivered. The defendant has not chosen to take notice of repeated applications by the plaintiff. My friend, I understand, wants an adjournment.

His Lordship—The usual practice is to adjourn the case for one week. If your Lordship thinks that I have nothing more to say, if my friend is not prepared to go on, I will go on.

His Lordship—But the case must be adjourned? As far as I can make out, it will be added to the bill (Laughter).

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## PROPOSED INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

The *Hochi* observes that the Bank of Japan has doubled its capital, increasing it to Yen 100,000,000, while the Tokyo Electric Light Company has in contemplation a proposal to increase its capital to Yen 50,000,000. In view of these facts, a suggestion has been made by a section of the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to increase the capital of the latter company. It is admitted that there is no room for an extension of the company's business at the present time in view of depression in the shipping business throughout the world, but the shareholders making the proposal maintain that the reserves of the company have accumulated to the enormous sum of about Yen 20,000,000, and while this may be regarded as having strengthened the foundation of the company, it is not expedient for a company which receives a Government subsidy to hold a large amount of reserve fund, almost equal to the capital, and to continue to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 or 12 per cent. per annum. Such a position is liable to create misunderstanding on the part of the Government and the public. It is doubtful whether competition in the shipping business throughout the world will permit the company to maintain its present high rate of dividend, and it is high time for the company to increase its capital, using a portion of the reserve at the payment for the new shares and reducing the dividend to a proper rate. This will protect the interests of the company and the shareholders. The company was formed in 1885, continues the *Hochi*, with a capital of Yen 100,000,000, which was reduced to Yen 80,000,000 in 1899 in consequence of trade depression. On the opening of the European service after the Japan-China war the capital was increased to Yen 200,000,000, its present figure. A proposal was made to increase the capital during the business boom after the Russo-Japanese War, but the Mitu Bihi, the largest shareholders, opposed the proposal, which had also the disapproval of the authorities of the Imperial Household, which is a large shareholder, and the proposal had to be dropped. At one time the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, with a capital of 22,000,000, was the largest concern in Japan next to the Nippon Railway Company and the Bank of Japan, but the company will soon be left far behind. The Tokyo Electric Tramway Company commands a capital of Yen 60,000,000, while the Spectra Bank and the Tokyo Gas Company have also in contemplation a proposal to increase their capital. In these circumstances it is only natural for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to double its capital, making it Yen 40,000,000. It is maintained by those shareholders who are in favour of the increase that the proposal can be carried out quite easily, without calling upon the shareholders to pay a sum at the reserve fund can be utilised for the purpose.—*Japan Chronicle*.

## TRADE-MARK DISPUTE.

## DECISION IN FAVOUR OF FOREIGN PETITIONERS.

Decision was delivered by the Patent Bureau on the 4th instant in a petition filed on behalf of Messrs. Carlowitz and Co., Kobe, represented by Mr. Ota, barrister and patent agent, of Kobe, and Mr. Amanura, patent agent, of Osaka, against Mr. Haumoto Narao, a merchant, of Kogawa-machi, Osaka, represented by Mr. Sugawara, barrister and patent agent, of Osaka, and Messrs. Okada and Ota, patent agents of Tokyo. The petition was for the invalidation of the registration of the trade-mark No. 22,136 held by respondent. The decision is in favour of petitioner and the registration of the trade-mark in question has been declared invalid. The trade-mark was used for soaps.

The full text of the decision is as follows. The petitioner demanded that the registration of the trade-mark be declared invalid according to Article 10 of the Trade Mark Law, as it fell under the category of No. 3 of Article 2 of the same law. It was stated that a trade-mark consisting of the Chinese characters "Rei Wa," and, used by respondent for his commercial soaps, was registered on October 6th, 1904, the application being made for registration on August 16th of the same year. The trade-mark in question was identical in all respects to the "Rei Wa" widely used for many years as another trade-name by Carlowitz & Co., No. 82, Kyo-machi, Kobe. Prior to August 16th, 1904, when the application was made respondent for the registration of his trade-mark, Carlowitz & Co. was selling and buying soap and other articles in Japan and China under the trade-name of "Rei Wa." In the case of soaps sold by the firm the characters "Rei Wa" were impressed on the goods themselves, and soaps impressed with these characters had a good reputation as manufacturers of the Rei-wa Yoko, another trade-name of petitioner's firm. Respondent thus registered the trade-name of another as his own trade-mark, in pressed it on his goods, and was selling the latter as the manufacturer of the Rei-wa Yoko, with the result that the public was deceived into believing that soaps of inferior quality were made by the petitioner's firm. In this way the trade-mark in question fell under the category of No. 3 of Article 2 of the Trade Mark Law.

In defence respondent maintained that petitioner had no interest whatever in the trade-mark in question, so that he was not qualified to bring the action. Trade-marks which fall under No. 3 of Article 2 of the Trade Mark Law must be such as were calculated to deceive the public. The trade-mark in this case was not calculated to deceive. The mark should be rated by the Trade Mark Law and the trade-name by the Commercial Code, as they were two independent things. If the trade-mark in question was identical with the trade-name of a foreign firm, it came under the category of No. 3 of Article 2 of the Trade Mark Law, but the trade-mark used by petitioner in this case was not "Rei Wa," but "Rei-wa Yoko."

The Patent Bureau upheld the contention of petitioner and decided the case in his favour, as stated.

## ALLEGED FORGERY OF A BANK-NOTE.

## CASE COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, this morning, Wong Han, a well-dressed Chinaman, of 417, Queen's Road West, was charged with the alleged forgery of a Hongkong and Shanghai Banknote of five-dollar denomination. Detective-Sergeant T. Murphy prosecuted and Mr. W. B. L. Shenton, of Messrs. Denton, Looker and Denton, appeared for the defendant. It appears that the defendant was arrested in the compound of the Central Police Station on the 21st instant for some alleged offence, which, curiously enough, had nothing to do with the present case. By a mere accident, Detective Murphy discovered the false note on the suspect's person and promptly took him in charge. This morning, he appeared at the Magistracy and after evidence had been taken, he was committed for trial at the next Criminal Session, bail being allowed in the sum of \$150.

## HALLEY'S COMET.

## WILL BE VISIBLE SOON.

Twenty-two pages of interesting data concerning Halley's and other comets in general have been published by Father Georg M. Zwack, the secretary of the weather bureau at Manila.

The comet will be visible to the naked eye in Manila in March.

Father Zwack introduces his subject with an explanation of the absolute harmlessness of comets and points out that fear of them is the result either of ignorance or superstition, or both.

From the succeeding pages the following data is culled:

The number of comets that visit our solar system is much larger than is ordinarily supposed. Prior to the invention of the telescope in the beginning of the 17th century only those have been noticed which obtained a brightness of at least a star of the 6th magnitude. Hence we find 6, 6, about 400 comets recorded from the earliest times down to the year 1650. Since then some 300 more have been discovered.

The closest approach of a comet to the earth was probably that of Lexell in 1770 which came within 1,520,000 miles of the earth.

Comets are exceedingly large but, considering their bulk, also exceedingly slimy creatures. The head of Encke's comet has a diameter of 300,000 miles when it first becomes visible at a distance of 130 million miles, and Encke's comet is by no means a large one.

Comet's tails are rarely less than 10,000,000 miles long. The tail of the comet of 1812 was 100,000,000 miles long and 100,000 miles in diameter, near the head. The earth is only 8,000 miles in diameter.

Comets are believed to consist of a huge swarm of meteors from 100 to 8,000 miles in diameter. Comets as a whole are not luminous by incandescence but their light depends in some manner on the sun.

As to the danger that might result if a comet struck the earth Father Zwack says: "If a comet actually strikes the sun, it is not likely that the least harm will be done. . . . There might very likely be a flash of some kind at the solar surface, as the shower of cometary particles struck it, but probably noting that the astronomer would not take delight in watching."

Halley's comet received its name in honour of the famous English astronomer Edmund Halley, 1656-1742.

Two English astronomers of the present time Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin, have traced the history of Halley's comet as far back as the year 87 B. C. For every 1/2 of the 25 returns postulated by the period of the comet since that year they have found historical proofs.

At its present return the comet was first discovered by Dr. Wolf, director of the astrophysical observatory on the Königstuhl near Heidelberg, Germany.

At Manila Observatory the comet was first seen with the 19 inch equatorial on November 25, 1909.

## SPORTS.

## FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

## SECOND DIVISION.

The fixtures for to-morrow in the second division are as follows:

B. O. C. vs. 87th Co. R.G.A.

The B. O. C. will be represented by the following in to-morrow's match against the above team:—K. Khao (Goal), A. Abbas, and W. N. Edwards (Backs); J. Chew, W. Wong and H. Goldenberg (Halfbacks); Y. Abbas, I. E. Chanyut, J. Jex, B. Muskett and Heigh (Forwards).

LUSITANO-RECREATION-CLUB:

## FOOTBALL COMPETITION.

The final of the L.R.C. football competition will take place on Wednesday, 2nd March, between "C" team captained by P. Rext and "E" team by J. M. Britto, on Causeway Bay Ground. The members will be "At home" to their friends on the above date.

## CRICKET.

## C.C.C. vs. R.G.A.

The following is the C.C.C. team in their league match against the R.G.A. on Saturday, the 26th inst., on the Military Ground at 2 p.m.: L. E. Lammert (Capt.), G. A. Hancock, L. A. Rose, W. H. Viveash, J. D. Noris, R. A. Carvalho, R. F. Lammert, H. W. Petersen, P. Currier, G. J. Higginbottom and R. Bass.

## HONGKONG REGATTA.

The entries for the Hongkong Regatta closes to-morrow at 6 p.m. at the Victoria Regatta Club.

## TRAVEL IN TIBET.

## DR. ERNST HEDIN'S LAST LONG JOURNEY.

There has been issued a cheap reprint of the work by Dr. Hedin containing a full account of his last long and adventurous journey through unknown Tibet during 1906, 1907 and 1908. It is his personal narrative, most of the geographical and all the scientific results of which he obtained so large a store being kept for a separate work, the elaboration of which will occupy at least two years more. In its present cheap form, says the *Japan Herald*, the book will no doubt interest a large circle of readers. It was written under one great disadvantage and one great advantage; the former, that of burying, I had to write the whole book in 107 days. Dr. Hedin says, during which many hours were taken up with work connected with the maps and illustrations and by an extensive correspondence with foreign publishers. The whole work has been hurried and the book from beginning to end is like a vessel which ventures out into the ocean of the world's tumult and of criticism with many leaks and cracks. The advantage was that it was poured forth, so to speak, while the author's mind was still full of the events he describes and while the thousands of hasty notes, sketches, etc. on which it was based, still possessed their full significance for him.

## INTERVIEW WITH TASHI LAMA.

The following is the author's description of his interview with the Tashi Lama, the second highest priest in the Tibetan hierarchy, at Tashi-Lam-po:—We ascended through a labyrinth of gloomy laces and dark narrow cloisters to the Labrang, where the Tashi Lama lives—the Vatican with its white facade, its large glazed windows and its solid balconies standing high above this town of temple buildings. Our conductor leads us into cold dark rooms up unusually steep stairs. The steps, in which the soles of the monks have worn deep hollows, are edged with iron and the iron bars of the balustrade are polished with innumerable hands. The steps are dark, and our friends warn us to mount slowly and cautiously. Then there is light and we are taken out on to a gallery, a roof; but only to plunge again into a maze of dark passages and flights of steps.

As they approach the sanctuary of the Tashi Lama, the conversation is carried on in lower, more subdued tones; one dares no longer speak loud; small groups of lamas stand in the corridors and passages, silent as statues, and look at me as I pass by. . . . We enter not without feeling solemn. I make a deep bow at the door and two more before I stand before him. The Tashi Lama is sitting on a bench in a window recess and has in front of him, a small table with a teacup, a telescope and some printed sheets. He is dressed as simply as an ordinary monk, wears a coarse costume of the usual style, coat, waistcoat, vest and the long scarf, which is thrown over the shoulder and round the body like a toga, between its folds peeps out of a yellow undervest with gold embroidery; both arms are bare and the head is uncovered. His complexion is fair, slightly inclining to yellow; he is somewhat below the middle height, is well proportioned, looks healthy and is in his 25th year. In his small, soft, delicate hands, he holds a rosary of red beads. His short-cropped hair is black; there is scarcely any down on his upper lips; his lips are not thick and full like those of other Tibetans, but thin and gracefully formed, and his eyes are of a chestnut brown colour. Nodding kindly, he gives me both his hands and invites me to sit in an armchair beside him. With the Lama, Dr. Hedin had, through an interpreter, a very long and interesting conversation.

## IMPRESSIONS.

The traveller gained the following impression of this man:—Wonderful, never-to-be-forgotten Tashi Lama! Never has any man made so deep and ineffaceable an impression on me. Not as a divinity in human form, but as a man who in goodness of heart, innocence and purity approaches as near as possible to perfection. I shall never forget his expression; it displayed unbound kindness, humility and philanthropy; and I have never seen such a smile, a mouth so delicately formed, so noble a countenance. His smile never left him. He smiled like a sleeper dreaming of something beautiful and desirable and whenever our eyes met his smile grew broader, and he nodded kindly and amiably, as much as to say: "Trust in my friendship implicitly, for my intentions are good towards all men." The incarnation of Amitabha! The earthly shell in which the soul of Amitabha lives on through time! Therefore, daily full of supernatural wisdom and omniscience. . . . Can he be Amitabha himself? This much is certain, that he is a very extraordinary man, a singular, unique and incomparable man. I told him that I thought myself fortunate to have seen him and that I should never forget the hours I had spent in his company. . . . Henceforth, all the lamas treated me with greater respect and it was evident that very evening that the whole bazaar and all the town of Shigatse knew that I had spent three hours with the holy one. For my part I could hardly think of anything else but the Tashi Lama. I left the Labrang, his cloistered palace, intoxicated and bewitched by his personality. This one day was worth many many days in Tibet and I felt that I had now behold what was most remarkable in the country, scarcely surpassed by the massive mountains with their snow-capped summits.

The last chapter but one of the book contains a short account of the great Trans-Himalayan range of which Dr. Hedin was the master, and practically the discoverer. The comparison of it with the Himalayan may be briefly summed up thus:—Height of highest peaks less the culminating point (so far as known) Nien-chang-la being only 23,000 feet as compared with the 29,000 feet of Mt. Everest. Height of passes considerably greater, ranging about 15,000 feet higher. General shape, more compact and massive; total volume, much greater, for the ascent of the Trans-Himalayan begins from heights of 10,000 to 16,000 feet from the valley of the Tsing-pan, while the Himalayas rise from a few hundred feet above sea-level. As a watershed, decidedly more important.

## Events Coming.

Saturday, 26th February.

Geo. P. Lammert, Auction sale of Furniture, at 4, Lockhart Terrace, (Kowloon) 11 a.m.

Hughes and Hough, Auction sale of valuable Books etc., 11 a.m.

China and Manila Steamship Company, Annual Meeting, at the Offices of Shaw, Toney & Co., Noon.

National Bank of China, Limited, Annual Meeting, at Noon.

National Bank of China, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, 12.30 p.m.

Hongkong Ice Company Limited, Annual Meeting, at the Offices of the General Managers, 12.30 p.m.

Geo. P. Lammert, Auction sale of Furniture, at 9, MacDonnell Road, 2.30 p.m.

Cricket Matches.

Football Matches, Happy Valley.

Phoenix Club Smoking Concert, 9 p.m.

Theatre Royal, Mignon de Beville "Bar Foot-Dancer" 9.30 p.m.

Monday, 28th February.

Geo. P. Lammert, Auction sale of Furniture, at 4, Lockhart Terrace, (Kowloon) 11 a.m.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## DIOCESEAN SCHOOL &amp; ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, 1st March, Hongkong, 25th February, 1910. [209]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on SATURDAY,

the 5th March, 1910, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

## A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE CURIOS,

Comprising—MAKUDZU VASES, BOWLS and PLATES, BRASS BUDDHAS and TEMPLE LANTERNS, KINKOSEN SATSUMA TEA and COFFEE SETS, VASES, BOWLS, SILVER and GOLD CLOISONNE, IVORY VASES and BOWLS, IVORY CARVINGS, SILK-EMBROIDERED SCREEN, GOLD DAMASCENE WARE, KAGA TEA SETS, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS:—As usual. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers, Hongkong, 25th February, 1910. [209]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

## THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 1st March, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY, of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., LIMITED, Agents, Hongkong, 25th February, 1910. [208]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Galling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelade, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE," Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 6th March, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVING

## Shipping—Steamers.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

## "EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER, SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c.

(Subject to alteration.)

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, FEB. 26TH.	FRIDAY, MARCH 25TH.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, MAR. 26TH.	FRIDAY, APRIL 22ND.

"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, APRIL 23RD.	FRIDAY, MAY 20TH.
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, MAY 14TH.	FRIDAY, JUNE 10TH.
"MONTEAGLE"	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"

TUESDAY, MAY 24TH.	FRIDAY, JULY 1ST.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND"
SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH.	FRIDAY, JULY 1ST.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m.	12 noon.
"Monteagle"	"Monteagle"

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Cabin while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific Direct Line) .... 171.<sup>10</sup>

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Government of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON. Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ..... 143.

Via New York ..... 145.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. W. CRADOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## (PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	WAISHING	SUNDAY, 27th Feb., Daylight.
TIENTSIN via TSINGTAU	CHIUPSHING	MONDAY, 28th Feb., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	WONGSANG	WED'DAY, 2nd Mar., 4 P.M.
MANILA, KOJI & MOJI	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 4th Mar., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	TUESDAY, 8th Mar., Noon.
SHANGHAI, PENANG & CALCUTTA	WAMSANG	WED'DAY, 9th Mar., Noon.
MANILA	YUNNSANG	FRIDAY, 11th Mar., 4 P.M.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (OCCURRING 24 DAYS).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Nanmang" and "Yokohama" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan. Passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Stewards have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chaofoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Luding at Kudat, Labud, Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 25th February, 1910.

General Manager.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHIENHUA"	27th Feb., Noon.
MANILA	"TRAN"	1st Mar., 3 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKANG"	1st " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAI"	3rd " 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	3rd " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	6th " Daylight.
MANILA	"TAMING"	8th " 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	10th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	14th " 4 P.M.

Reduced Saloon Fares, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports.

## DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANJU."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

## SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS (Awhu, Cheon, Linan, Chihua,) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailing. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, AGENTS. Telephone No. 16. Hongkong, 25th February, 1910.

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
CAFIRO	8540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 26th Feb., at Noon.
RUDI	8540	A. Fraser		SATURDAY, 5th Mar., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th February, 1910.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

## PASSENGER SERVICE TO LONDON, ROTTERDAM &amp; ANTWERP.

## THE Steamer

## "CABMARTHENSHIRE"

Offering superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, will be despatched from Hongkong as above on or about 1st of March.

## FARE TO LONDON ..... £85

A Steward and fully qualified Doctor are carried.

For further particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

## THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

## THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHIAGO.) Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For	Steamers	G. Tonnage	Leaves
TACOMA via ISHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO-	FITZPATRICK	4th	FRIDAY, 4th
HAMA	Capt. R. E. Huichason	March, at Noon.	March, at Noon.
TACOMA via MOJI, KOBE	TAJOMA MARU	2,178	WED'DAY, 23rd
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. Yamamoto	March, at Noon.	March, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

## HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS &amp; FORMOSA SERVICE.

For	Steamers	Leaves
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	SUNDAY, 27th Feb., at Daylight.
TAMSUI via SWATOW & AMOY	DAIGO MARU	TUESDAY, 1st Mar., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	SOSHU MARU	WED'DAY, 2nd Mar., at 10 A.M.
	Capt. T. Sugi	

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cabin.

The newly built steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA, Manager.



## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIN &amp; CO. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT		LAST DIVIDEND.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.		
<b>BANKS.</b>							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$500,000	\$2,001,819	Interim of £1 for account 1909 @ ex 1/9 £2,723	6% \$505 sellers London £500.10
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	7	6	\$4,000 \$2,000	\$30,552	5a (London 3/6) for 1909	... \$73 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 \$500,000 \$100,000	\$100	10a for 1908	7% \$150 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	£10,000,000 £10,000,000 £10,000,000 £10,000,000	Tls. 107,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	... Tls. 113 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$8,464,807	Final of 5/- making 5/- for 1907 and Interim of \$30 for 1908	5% \$100
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$7,667	5a and bonus \$3 for 1907	7% \$250 buyers
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	70,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$375,342	50 and bonus \$2 for 1907	7% \$110 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,435,173	\$368,711	5a for 1907	7% \$165 sellers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000 \$20,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,055	5a for 1906	... \$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,055	NIL	21 for year ending 30.6.1908	... \$32 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$10,700 \$103,545 \$10,100	\$10,766	Final of \$14 for account 1908	7% \$30 ex div. s.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£10,000 £240,000	£13,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/10/10 = £3,154	... \$63 buyers
Do. Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	£240,000 £240,000	£13,755	3rd in. of £1 per share (coup. No. 12) making £1 in all/- for 1908 & Interim of 1/- for ac. '09	... 78/- buyers
"Shell" Transport-and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	£65,847	£11,000 £10,000	51/- for year ending 10.4.1909	4% \$26 3% \$24
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5	\$1,121	... \$10.50	... \$10.50
<b>REFINERIES.</b>							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$150,000 \$150,000	Dr. \$5,858	5/- for year ending 31.12.08	3% \$165 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$1	\$100	None	Dr. \$15,891	5a for 1897	... \$30 sales
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 0.102	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.12.09	Tls. 500 buyers
<b>MINING.</b>							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	Pa. 1	£195,000 £195,000 none	£1,431	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	7% Tls. 165 sellers
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	none	none	First year	... Pa. 10 buyers
Raub Australasian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£18/10	£4,371	Dr. £3,191	No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents	... \$6
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$14,986	Dr. \$7,491	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06	... \$60
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	£55	£50	£150,000 £150,000 £150,000	£80,102	None	... \$65 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	£5	£50	£221,000 Tls. 1,000,000	£132,765	Interim of \$14 for account 1909	... \$65 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 697,567 Tls. 50,000 Tls. 350,000	Tls. 0,361	Interim of Tls. 2/- for 1908	6% Tls. 60 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkow Wharf Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 100	None	Tls. 22,812	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908	7% Tls. 127 sales
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	Tls. 100 \$18,500 \$10,000 \$648,075	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 29.2.09	5% Tls. 103 sales
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$50,000 \$50,000 \$50,000	\$24,041	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	... \$62 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	£5	£5	£14,088	£19,272	Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909	... \$50 new buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	8,000	£5	£1	£1,000 \$1,000	£27,972	Interim of 5/- for account 1909	6% \$72 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	£26,045 £25,051	£55,471	45 cents for 1909	7% \$26 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$30	None	£2/- for 1909	5% Tls. 117 1/2	... \$42
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,553,045 Tls. 300,000	Tls. 142,404	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909	6% Tls. 127 sales
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	None	\$1,958	Final of Tls. 6 for account 1909	8% Tls. 127 sales
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>							
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 350,000 Tls. 40,000	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09	8% Tls. 131 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$1	£30,000	£9,551	5/- cents for year ending 31.7.08	... \$60 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 175,000	Tls. 8,372	Tls. 7 for year ending 31.10.05	... Tls. 66 sellers
Laou-king-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 13.	None	Tls. 6 for 1909	... Tls. 75 sellers	
Soy Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,372	Tls. 50 for 1906	Tls. 380	... Tls. 380
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	£6,500	£648	15% per share for 1908	10% \$60 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	£40,000	NIL	£1.20 for 1908	... \$60 buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	£10,000	£10,138	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06	... \$61 buyers
Do. Do. special shares	125,000	£1	£1	£100,000	£8,407	50 cents for 1909	8% \$81 buyers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$1	£100,000	£1,000	£1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	8% \$71 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	£7/8	£6	£10,000	£1,893	Interim of 35 cents for account 1909	10% \$71 sales
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	£15,000	£3,736	8 cents for year ending 31.12.06	10% \$12 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	£10	£10	£5,000	£706	£1.20 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09	6% \$12 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£1	None	£5195	Interim of £1 for account 1909	10% \$175 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£25	£25	£150,000	£76,116	Final of £1 making £1 for 1909	8% \$175 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	£10	£10	£200,000	£87,970	Final of £1 for 1909	8% \$175 sellers
Maatschappij tot Mijlo, Bosch, en Landbouwexpositie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	Tls. 547,500	Tls. 316,682	4th interim of Tls. 12/- for 1909	... Tls. 1,040 b.
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	£10	£10	£100,000	£1,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on £1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	6% \$175 sellers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	£10	£10	£100,000	£1,640	£1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	3% \$175 sellers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	£10	£10	None	None	None	... \$160 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 14,810	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	4% Tls. 148 ss.
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	£25	£25	Tls. 25,000	Dr. \$31,006	None	... \$211 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	£25	£25	None	\$63	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	7% \$44 buyers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	None	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08	1% \$10 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	£46,000	\$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	6% \$121 buyers
Watson (A.S.) & Co.,							